A Chance At Pants

Last season we had many customers who only wanted the coat and vest of a suit that struck their fancy. The result is that we have between five hundred and six hundred men's pants left from those suits.

FINENESS WINS

Pleased buyers the best advertisement. That's why Potter's concentrated WITCH HAZEL JELLY is selling so throughout Indiana. IT HEALS. Druggists everywhere. In tubes, Price 25 cents. Prepared by POTTER, Pharmacist, Indianapolis.

JUDGE HOAR IS DEAD

WELL-KNOWN JURIST AND BROTH-

ER OF THE BAY STATE SENATOR.

Attorney-General Under President

Grant-Ward McAllister, the Society

Leader, Carried Away by the Grip.

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 31.—Judge E. Rockwood Hoar died at 7:58 o'clock this

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar was born Feb.

21, 1816, at Concord, Mass., being the son of

Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar. He

was a brother of United States Senator

George F. Hoar, of Worcester, and a mem-

ber of a family which has for years been

prominently identified with public affairs.

After fitting in the primary and high

schools he entered Harvard College, grad-

uating in the class of 1835. He then taught

school a year in Pittsburg, Pa., and later studied in Harvard law school, where the

was a member of the board of trustees of Harvard College, being president

was a member of the board of trustees of Harvard College, being president of the board nearly half of that period. In March, 1869, Mr. Hoar was appointed Attorney-general of the United States by President Grant, and filled that office until June, 1870. He was appointed a member of the joint commission which negotiated the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1871. Mr. Hoar was a presidential elector at large in 1872, and was elected to the Horty-third Congress as a Representative.

Forty-third Congress as a Representative. He was married in Concord in 1840 to Caroline D., daughter of Hon. Mason Brooks. Seven children blessed their union, Caroline, Saraa Sherman (deceased), Samuel, Charles Emerson, Clare Downs, Elizabeth and ex-Congressman Sherman Hoar, now United States district attorney at Boston.

low York's Famous Society Leader

Succumbs to the Grip.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Ward McAllister, the society leader, died at his home, 16 West Thirty-sixth street, this city, to-night at 9:30 o'clock. At the time of his death he was attended by his wife, his daughter, his son and his brother, the Rev. Francis Marion McAllister. Mr. McAllister was attacked a week ago with the grip, but no serious symptoms developed until 7:30

serious symptoms developed until 7:30 o'clock this morning, when he was suddenly taken worse. He became unconscious at 10:30 o'clock and remained so until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when he recovered

o'clock in the afternoon, when he recovered consciousness and continued in that condition till his death. The funeral will take place from Grace Church, this city, of which Mr. McAllister was a member.

When the news of his death became known at the charity ball, which was in progress at Carnegie Music Hall, general surprise and sorrow were expressed. It was not thought that Mr. McAllister's illness was a serious one, and Miss Louise Mc-

was a serious one, and Miss Louise Mc-Allister, his daughter, had expressed an opinion in the afternoon that her father was well on the way towards recovery.

Samuel Ward McAllister was born sixty-

four years ago in Savannah, Ga. He prided

himself on his Southern birth, the length of

his ancestry and of his social success. His

arcestors were great leaders in the time of

Washington. For eighteen years he lived

in Savannah. With his seventeenth century

deas of social exclusiveness he acquired the

knowledge and belief which eventually con-

trolled the doors of metropolitan society.

Leaving Savannah he settled in Newport,

R. I., and made the fashionable popularity

R. I., and made the fashionable popularity of that place. He was a leader of modish folk by nature and training. It was at Newport that he originated picnics which made him famous. To him wines were plain as the letters in a book. He knew their history, the philosophy of them and their worth to the fraction of a dollar. He knew the rare vintages, and could tell on the ends of his fingers the few private houses where they could be found.

Professionally Mr. McAllister was a lawyer. He was graduated from Yale and went to San Francisco in the fall of 1852. Western life, which was then crude, did not satisfy him, and after practicing law a while with Hall McAllister, his brother, he came East and married Miss Sarah Gibbons, a lady of wealth and good position. Then it was that he settled in Newport. His favorite amusements were whist, billiards and small talk with friends. He cared little or nothing for the theater or opera, or public amusements of any description, although he sometimes attended the opera. He dressed quietly, always in dark clothes, invariably wearing a high hat and cutaway coat in the street and overgaiters. The Astors, Chanlers, Samuel Ward, Marlon Crawford, Amelers, Samuel Ward, Marlon Crawfor

wearing a high hat and cutaway coat in the street and overgaiters. The Astors, Chanlers, Samuel Ward, Marion Crawford, Amelie Rives, Julia Ward, Julia Ward Howe, the Boston Appletons and Princes, the Paterson Bonapartes, the Massachusetts Parkers were all his relatives. Mr. McAllister was the author of "Society as I Have Found It."

Other Deaths.

ness in those cities, is the father of ex-Congressman Frank, who was succeeded by Hon. S. W. Cobb, the present representa-tive of the Twelfth Missouri district.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 31.—Maj. R. H. Tompkins, president of the Tompkins Improvement Company, of Dallas Tex., died at the Glisey House in this city to-night. He was here on mining business, and had only been ill a few days. Major Tompkins was one of the most prominent citizens of parthern Texas.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 31.—Sister M. Teresa Newman, of the Order of Mercy, belonging to an old county family, ded today aged seventy-two. She was an admirable woman, and did service as a hospital nurse in the Army of the Tennessee.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—James Mariette, aged sixty-two, for thirty years publisher of the Schenectady Evening Star,

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 31.—Thomas Quayle, one of the veteran ship builders of the great lakes, died to-day, aged eighty-

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Mag-deberg announces the death of Herr Gru-son, head of the famous Gruson foundry.

Destitution on the Strip.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 31.—A resolution presented in the Legislature to-day asking for the appropriation of \$50,000 for seed for the settlers of the Cherokes Strip elicited

WARD M'ALLISTER.

Some of these pants are worth \$6 and \$7. They go for \$4.50. Some of them are \$5 and \$6 pants. They go for \$4.50. The rest are \$4, \$4.50 and \$5 values, but you get them for \$3 a pair. They are now on sale. Best materials and very desirable patterns.

THE WHEN

BIG 4 ROUTE

St. Louis Four Daily Passenger Trains

Leave Indianapolis 7:30 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 11:20 p. m., 11:45 p. m Arrive St Louis 6:04 p. m., 6:56 p. m., 6:56 a. m., 7:43 a. m Making direct connection in the

NEW UNION STATION

West and Southwest

Special Indianapolis and St Louis sleeper on 11:20 p. m. train.

Open for passengers from Indianapolis at 9:00 p. m., and switched out in the morning, so that passengers from St. Louis to Indi-anapolis are not disturbed until 7 a. m.

This is the route of

The Southwestern Limited

Knickerbocker Special The Finest Trains in America The NEW COACHES OF THE BIG FOUR are BETTER THAN PARLOR CARS on many roads. For tickets and full information call on Big Four Agents, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

CINCINNAT DAYTON, TOLEDO AND DETROIT.

No. 36, 12:30 am; No. 32, 9:15 am; No. 30, 11:45 am No. 38, 7:30 pm; No. 34, 10:55 pm.

For firther information call at No. 2 West Washington street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois street.

L. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE (Louisville New Albany & Chicago By. Co.) THE SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

O-Chicago Limited, Pullmen Vestled Comples, Parlor and Dining Cars,

COMMERCIAL CLUB CIGARS, Made of the finest Vuelta Abajo

I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

Distributor LOUIS G. DESCHLER. : Opposite Postoffice and Bates House Cigar Stand.

Special inducements to box trade

· Reduction in Price Of Granite and Agate Ware.

LILLY & STALNAKER.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Company WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registered re-ceipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

DRS. COUGHLIN & WILSON, DENTISTS.

Expert Crown and Bridge Workers. Fine Artificial Teeth. Painless Extraoring with Cocaine, Gas or Vitalized Air. Ladies entrance (ground floor), Deni-son Hotel.

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 252 West Washington Street.

WILCOX IN AMERICA.

The Hawalian Revolutionist Reported to Be in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 .- The statement is published here that Robert Wilcox. the Hawaiian revolutionist, is safe in San Francisco. A young adventurer named Hardin, who was deported from Honolulu, says that he was with Wilcox all day yesterday. Hardin says that Wilcox escaped from Hawaii in a schooner and was landed a few days ago at Monterey. It is not believed possible that Wilcox could have reached this country on a schooner without the arrival of the vessel being announced.

MONTEREY, Cal., Jan. 31.—The reported landing of the Hawaiian refugee. Capt. Robert C. Wilcox, by a schooner at this port, i. without foundation, as no vessel other than lumber schooners from northern borts have touched here for a week. statements that the reports sent out from Perry and other towns that there was no destitution were false in every particular and were simply attempts to bolster up these towns. It was stated by a dozen or more members that the settlers had no feed for stock or means of procuring seed to plant, and unless aid was given, a large percentage of the settlers would be forced to abandon their claims. Thousands were living on milo maize and Kaffir corn in absolute destitution, and many suffering for clothing and too proud to ask for help.

J. L. WILSON CHOSEN

EX-HOOSIER TO BE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM WASHINGTON.

Received Forty-Four Votes in the Republican Caucus at Olympia Last Night-The Deadlocks.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31 .- The Republican caucus to-night nominated Congressman John L. Wilson for United States Senator. Wilson received 44 votes. Necessary

Mr. Wilson was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., Aug. 7, 1850; received a primary education in the common schools; was graduated from Wabash College in 1874; was elected a Representative to the State Legislature of Indiana in 1885, from Montgomery county; was appointed by President Arthur receiver of public moneys at Spokane and served four years and four months; was delegate from the Territory of Washington to the national Republican convention of 1884; was elected to the Fiftyconvention of 1884; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican, being the first member of Congress elected from the State of Washington. At the meeting of the Republican convention at Tacoma he was unanimously renominated and re-elect-ed to the Fifty-second Congress. At the meeting of the Republican State conven-tion he was unanimously renominated and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress.

Armed Police Force Proposed. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.-Gen. A. P. fartin, chairman of the Police Commiss has written to Governor Greenhalge, recommending the organization of police departments of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth on a footing similar to that of the State militia, with the officers of every place controlled by one head, directly responsible to the Governor. In his communication General Martin stated his ideas fully, saying that the police force in every town should have a stand of arms and accoutrements, so that in the event of a riot or sudden emergency, a disciplined body of men could be called out at once, without going through the form of a requisition, as now required by law. Chairman Martin believes the police should be under the control of the executive, with a department presided over by a commissioner or some other officer who should have direct control of the entire State force. Commonwealth on a footing similar to that

Gold Clause in Bonds Stricken Out. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31.-In the adjust the bonded indebtedness of the State was taken up, it being a special order. The bill provided that the new bonds should be payable in gold. Mr. John offered an amendment striking out "payable in gold" and inserting in lieu thereof "lawful money of the United States." The amendment created a spirited discussion, and was finally carried by a vote of 48 to 40, indicating that the free silver advocates are in a majority in the House. The friends of the measure are chagrined over the amendment and say it practically kills

Clough Succeeds Nelson. ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.-When the State Senate met to-day Gov. Knute Nelson's resignation, in view of his election as United States Senator, was read, and Lieutenant Governor Clough was formally sworn in an Governor by Chief Justice Start. Both branches of the Legislature then took a re-cess of half an hour to extend their respects

The Senatorial Deadlocks. BOISE, Ida., Jan. 31.—Two ballots were taken for United States Senator to-day, with the following result: Shoup, 20; Sweet, 19; Claggett. 15. On the second ballot several members were absent, and the result was: Shoup, 18; Sweet, 18; Claggett, 14. DOVER, Del., Jan. 31.—Two more ballots were taken in the United States senatorial fight to-day, making a total of twenty-four allots taken so far without result. SALEM, Ore., Jan. 31.—There was no change in the senatorial situation to-day.

CONVICTS FROZEN.

Inhuman Treatment of Members of Georgia Chain Gang.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 31.-The grand jury, after making a thorough investigation, returned a sensational presentment to-day with regard to the county chain gang convicts, made up of petty offenders. Twentyone men are disabled, most of them permanently, from fearful exposure in the recent freezing weather. A number were compelled to break ice in the canal and work for hours in freezing water without shoes and with but their trousers to protect them. Four of the men have been brought to the hospital in this city, and seventeen, the rehospital in this city, and seventeen, the report says, now lie on hard board beds in the convict camp, wrapped in blankets, emaciated and disabled. The report continues: "The convicts in the hospitals can neither stand nor walk. They are unable to wear shoes; they lie chained and huddled together, suffering from what in this climate is a most unusual affliction, but which at the time is slow and certain torture. Some of them will lose fingers and toes. Their feet are swollen and discolored; large, gaping wounds are discharging blood and mucus, and in two or three instances the men show signs of prostration." Of the convicts in signs of prostration." Of the convicts in the City Hospital one or more will lose a An overhauling of the convict system

THE BUTTE EXPLOSION.

sible for Causing 57 Deaths.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 31 .- After a session of ten days the inquest on the bodies of the fifty-seven people killed in the powder explosion on the night of Jan. 15, in this city, was finished to-day. About 135 witnesses were examined, and the investigation was most searching from beginning to end. The jury found that the first explosion, which killed the majority of the people, came ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Mr. Abraham Frank, who was one of the very few surviving ploneer wholesale dry goods merchants of this city, is dead, aged seventy-six years. He left considerable wealth and a large business, which his was assumed at the time of Mr. Frank's retirement some years ago. The deceased, who is well known to the dry goods trade in Chicago, New York and Cincinnati and whose sons are in business in those cities, is the father of exfrom the Kenyon-Connell Company's warehouse, and the second from the Butte Hard-ware Company's warehouse; also, that both companies kept in their warehouses a quancompanies kept in their warehouses a quantity of the explosives far in excess of that allowed by law, and holds them responsible for the death of the entire fifty-seven people. The Kenyon-Connell company comprises W. R. Kenyon, M. J. Connell, J. E. Gaylord, C. H. Palmer and A. J. Johnson; the Butte Hardware Company P. A. Largey, Butte Hardware Company P. A. Largey, Geoffrey Lavell, Henry Williams, I. F. Kirby and R. J. Watson. The funds for the relief of the families of those killed has reached \$42,000.

BARKETT SCOTT MURDER.

Wife of the Lynched Man Tells How She Pleaded for His Life.

O'NEIL, Neb., Jan. 31 .- The prosecution in the preliminary hearing of the Scott lynching closed to-night, and the defense waived the introduction of testimony. Arguments will begin to-morrow. The feature of the day was the testimony of Mrs. Scott and Miss McWhorter, who were in the carriage when the mob attacked it. They swore riage when the mob attacked it. They swore they recognized Mullihan, Harris and Elliott, Mrs. Scott said: "The leader of the mob remarked to my husband, 'We want to know where the Holt county money is.' Barrett said: 'I can't tell you. If you will come to O'Neill I will tell you as best I can.' The man said: 'We want it now.' We were all pleading for Barrett's life, begging them to save him. I stood up close to the leader, begging for my husband's life. The man said several times: 'We won't kill him.' After we were placed in the wagon Barrett whispered to me and said: 'That man doing the talking is Mullihan.'

ONE HUNDRED MILLION FOURS WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE.

New York Financiers Expect the Call to Be Sent Out from Washington Probably To-Day or To-Morrow.

CURTIS TALKS TO BANKERS

CONFLICTING REPORTS REGARDING THE RESULT OF HIS MISSION.

Foreign Houses, It Is Said, Will Take the Whole Issue if the Bonds Are Long-Term Four-Per-Cents.

WHERE THE GOLD IS GOING

FLOWING FROM THE TREASURY INTO THE PEOPLE'S STOCKINGS.

President Cleveland's Mangled Bill and a Substitute to Be Reported to the House To-Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- There is noticeable ease of the tense feeling of alarm that has prevailed here since the special message of the President drew so graphic a picture of the condition of the treasury. It seems generally conceded that all danger of suspension of specie payment is over, though the gold reserve is daily growing lower. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis had not returned from New York when the treasury closed, and beyord a few absurd denials of the real purpose of his visit to New York, nothing appears to have been learned in regard to the success of his mission. Secretary Carlisle left the treasury about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with directions that any telegrams from Mr. Curtis should be forwarded to him at once, but nothing was received.

Every indication points to the assumption that negotiations are pending for the placing of the one hundred million four-percents, abroad. In a letter sent to Secretary Carlisle on last Saturday August Belmont. the New York representative of the Rothschilds, stated that it would be impossible to place a loan abroad unless the bonds were distinctly stated to be gold bonds instead of only coin, as they now stipulate, and it was in accordance with Mr. Belmont's suggestion that President Cleveland made the proposition for gold bonds, a suggestion that brought upon him the wrath of the Vests and the Tellers in both branches of Congress. It is now evident from New York advices that the representatives of the foreign houses will be not unwilling to take the government's fourper-cents., even though the word gold is not written in the compact. The result of Mr. Cartis's mission will be laid before the Cabinet to-morrow afternoon and prompt action will follow. Inquiry by Secretary Carlisle at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to-day developed the fact that there is no plate available from which the four-per-cents, can be printed, and that a new plate cannot be made in less than a fortnight. The mechanical preparation of the certificates is, however, a mere matter

THE ADMINISTRATION BILL The administration bill, in the plebald manner that it will re-enter the House tomorrow preparatory to the funeral services to be held on it on Monday, excites merely pity. Mr. Springer, in his eager haste to win over enough Republican votes to insure a report, has alienated almost all the

strength it should have commanded on the Democratic side, and to-night it looks as if he had sacrificed his natural supporters without obtaining Republican votes in the House. For it cannot have escaped attention that Republican leaders in the House have dwelt with increasing frequency and emphasis on the fact that the prime cause of the present troubles lies purely in insufficient revenues, and that the first step to be taken toward permanently improving the condition of the treasury is to enact laws which will supply sufficient revenue. This, being interpreted, means that the Republican leaders believe tariff revision to be suggests the plain inference that the Republicans cannot be expected to vote for a Democratic currency bill, which, after all, in their belief, does not hit at the real root of the present evil. Hence the impression grows that Mr. Springer will ing on the solid vote of the Republicans to help him pass his moribund administration bill through the House. And the vote of the Republicars, analyzed from the standpoint of their belief in the paramount necessity of tariff revision, may prove an interesting indication of what may be expected from the coming extra session of

Congress. The total withdrawais of gold to-day were \$2,377,000, of which all but \$100,000 withdrawn from Chicago was taken from the subtreasury at New York. This leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$42,381,966. To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows an available cash balance

A STARTLING DISCOVERY. noon in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, where there is compiled every day a list of the persons drawing gold from the subtreasury. Hitherto, when gold has been withdrawn for export the reports in the Treasurer's office have shown that it was taken out by only two or three banking firms, but within the past few days the list of persons withdrawing the gold would fill half a column of an ordinary newspaper. The amounts, too, vary greatly, being in some cases as low as \$10,000. It is evident that the gold is no longer being withdrawn solely to be shipped abroad, but that the anxious capitalists in New York are rushing to the treasury to take out gold, which they are hoarding away. Nearly ten millions in gold have been withdrawn this week, and only two or three millions, it is said at the treasury, have been really withdrawn for export.

Mr. Curtis returned to Washington late to-night and was immediately driven to Secretary Carlisle's house, where he was in conference with the Secretary until long after midnight. There is grave reason to believe that Mr. Curtis's report on his mission to the New York bankers is not as roseate as was at first believed. It is believed there exists among the bankers and capitalists of New York a condition of mind that borders on frenzy, and that the proposition of the Bank of Commerce of New York to open a gold account with its depositors is only one indication of the welldefined desire on the part of many promi-

in anticipation of the suspension of specie payment by the government.

Cleveland is at last evincing a disposition to make concessions to the silver men in return for the authority to issue bonds, and it was with this knowledge in his mind that Senator Gorman felt authorized this afternoon to make the statement in the Senate that the Senate would yet come to the relief of the treasury.

CURTIS SECURES PROMISES. Foreign Banking Houses Will Take

\$100,000,000 of Bonds. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.-Assistant Secre tary of the Treasury William F. Curtis, who arrived from Washington last night, reached the subtreasury this morning shortly after 11 o'clock and had a conference with reprepresentatives of the leading foreign banking houses in this city, including August Belmont, who represents the Rothschilds; George F. Crane, of Baring, Magoun & Co.; Ernest Thalman, of Ladenberg, Thalman & Co.; James Speyer, of Speyer & Co.; Isaac N. Seligman, of Seligman & Co.; Maurice Wormser, of Wormser & Co., and Mr. Meyer, of Lazard Freres. Mr. Belmont was among the earliest callers on Mr. Curtis, and on leaving the subtreasury he went directly to the office of J. Pierpon Morgan & Co. and had a private talk with the head of the firm, returning with him and going into conference with the Assistant Secretary. The three had an extended discussion behind closed doors. At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Curtis left the subtreasury by a rear door, thus avoiding the reporters who had not been able to obtain access to him at any time during the day.

After the Assistant Secretary had gone, Subtreasurer Jordan accorded the reporters an interview. He said: "Mr. Curtis came on from Washington as representative of the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain information needed by the department and he has left for the capital with his mission accomplished, but nothing has been sold and nothing has been bought. It is a fact that he came to discuss the question of placing a government loan. As to the story of a sterling loan, there is nothing in it." Mr. Jordan would say nothing further on the

Jordan would say nothing further on the subject and all further queries were met with the statement that he had nothing more to say. The Assistant Secretary has started for Washington.

It is confidently expected in financial circles here that a new bond issue will be announced within a few days, and the amount of the loan is generally estimated at \$100,000,000. It is known that the foreign banking interests have expressed themselves in favor of a four-per-cent, bond, hence, it is believed that long-term fours will be issued at a price which will yield the purchaser 3½ per cent.

chaser 3½ per cent.
There is excellent authority for saying that Mr. Curtis was vested with authority to do more than ascertain the views of the nkers. All those with whor irms of the leading financial centers of Europe, and the man who took the most Europe, and the man who took the most prominent part in the conferences is the Rothschilds' representative, August Belmont, who is credited with having formed a syndicate of foreign houses to take the entire \$100,000,000 loan, with the understanding that \$75,000,000 shall be placed abroad and \$25,000,000 at home. The gold to pay for the bonds will come, it is said, in great part, if not as a whole, from home sources, but without recourse to the United States treasury. It is known that Mr. Curtis communicated by telegraph, in cipher, with Secretary Carlisle during the day, and received a reply, but the nature of the message is not known.

A member of a foreign house which was represented at to-day's conference stated

represented at to-day's conference stated to a reporter this evening that the negotiarepresented at to-day's conference stated to a reporter this evening that the negotiations for the government loan had been practically completed to-day on the terms given above, and that unless the unexpected happened the official notice would be given out to-morrow or the day after. He also said that August Belmont was taking the part in regard to the proposed loan which President Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, took in floating the recent five-per-cent. loan. This gentleman hinted that after the conference at the subtreasury had closed to-day Mr. Curtis held a secret session with Mr. Belmont, at which pretty definite terms were made.

AN UNSATISFACTORY BILL.

Substitute to Be Offered for the Administration Measure. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- A haze of certainty surrounds the fate of the administration financial bill in the House next week. Comparatively few members of either party are satisfied with the measure in its present form, with the amendments which have been added, and which some assert have distorted it from the form of a definite plan or policy. There is no talk of a caucus by either party at this time, and the policy of each seems to be every man for himself. A few members of the banking committee are pleased with the bill, and several amendments will be proposed by them in the House. Representative Walker will offer in the House his amendment for three different classes of short term bonds, which failed in the committee. Representative Haugen, of the banking committee, will propose an amendment to reduce to \$25,000 the capital necessary to establish a national bank, believing that many small banks in the South and West would obtain charters under such a system, and hoping to gain for the bill the vote of many Southern State bank men.

sidered the matter of time. Doubtless the bill will be the order for Monday, and Chairman Springer thinks that two days will suffice for debate. He will to-morrow make a brief report to the House to accompany the bill. The report will say that the President's message "sets forth clearly and forcibly the reasons for the passage of this bill. Your committee could add nothing in bill. Your committee could add nothing in facts or argument which would better portray the existing condition of our financial affairs or more clearly demonstrate the necessity for prompt and patriotic action on the part of Congress to secure the needed relief." After relating the amendments which are recommended the report adds: "The extraordinary condition to which the President has referred in his message and the necessity for immediate action in view of the early adjournment of this Congress have constrained your committee to concur have constrained your committee to concur in reporting the bill with the proposed amendments to the House for its considera-

voted yesterday against reporting the ad-ministration bill-Representatives Hall, of Missouri; Cox, of Tennessee, and Black, of Georgia-will report a substitute based upon the Carlisle currency bill. The minority bill repeals the law requiring a deposit of bonds as a basis for the issue of national banks and allows in its stead a deposit by banks hereafter organized of legal tenders or treasury notes to the amount of 30 per cent. of their circulation. A tax of one-half of 1 percentum on circulation is fixed and national banks are required to redeem their

own notes at par.

Section 5 provides for the safety fund of 5 per cent. to be used for the final rederaption of failed national bank notes.

Section 6 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to invest any money in safety funds in United States bonds. Section 7 provides that every national bank at present organized may withdraw its bonds and take out circulation under

Section 8 repeals Section 9 and as much of Section 12 of the act of July 12, 1882, as of Section 12 of the act of July 12, 1882, as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold and to issue certificates of gold thereon and also repeals Section 31 of the act of June 3, 1884, and Sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes. It then provides that no bank organized under this act shall be allowed to contract the volume of its currency without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury or the State officer empowered to pass on such mafters. Treasury or the State officer empowered to pass on such mafters.

Section 9 provides for the retirement of legal tenders and treasury notes of legal than \$10, and Section 10 requires banks to keep not less than half of their reserve

keep not less than half of their reserve in legal tenders or treasury notes.

Section 11 provides that whenever there shall be received in the treasury of the United States any legal tender notes or treasury notes of less denomination than \$10, the same shall be canceled and sliver dollars or silver certificates of like denominations shall be issued in amounts equivalent to such notes cancelled and in order to put the provisions of that section into effect the Secretary of the Treasury

is required to coin silver bullion in the treasury and, in advance of coinage, to issue certificates on the bullion.

Section 12 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require any part of the customs duties or duties on imports to be paid in United States legal tender notes on treasury notes. NO TIDINGS FROM THE MISSING LIFE

or treasury notes, Section 13 authorizes a bond issue under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to protect the re-Section 14 has the Carlisle provisions in regard to State banks, but exempting from the 10 per cent. tax only notes of a denomination above \$10.

Section 15 authorizes the banking associations to have all their money made on the same kind of paper.

President to-day in which financial sub-

Weaver Wants the People to Rise.

Mountain News to-day publishes the fol-

under date of Council Bluffs, Ia.:

lowing dispatch from Gen. J. B. Weaver,

"The President has defantly ignored silver and reiterated his purpose to force on the people the single gold standard, has called for the destruction of greenbacks and the issue of gold honds, and pleads with his Congress to enlarge the powers of the national banks. Now let the people in all sections of the country units in apposition to

tions of the country unite in opposition to this heartless scheme and meet like men the issue presented. There can be no further excuse for division among the peo-

Peffer Wants a Special Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- A joint resolu-

ion providing for a special election on the

est Tuesday of October, 1895, to ascertain

natters was introduced in the Senate todry by Mr. Peffer. The questions to be
submitted to the people are to include:
Shall Congress provide for the issue of increst-bearing bonds; shall Congress provide for the withdrawal of the greenbacks
from circulation; shall longress provide
for free coinage of gold and silver at the
present legal ratio, and shall paper money
be issued by the government only?

Appeal from Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.-A petition,

ankers of this city, was to-day sent to the

Boston Business Men Speak.

of Commerce passed resolutions this after-

toon approving the special message of

President Cleveland in regard to currency

and calling upon the representatives of the commonwealth in Congress to lay aside

all questions of party advantage and give the matter immediate attention.

Action of Virginians.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31 .- The commit

tee of trade, of the Norfolk and Portsmouth

Cleveland's Plan Indorsed.

Trade to-Jay approved of the financial

Indorsed at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.-The Buffalo

Merchants' Exchange to-day adopted reso-

AS VIEWED ABROAD.

London Editors on Uncle Sam's Finan-

cial Crisis.

LONDON, Feb. 1.-The Times this morn-

ing editorially says: "President Cleveland

has obtained a decided change in the atti-

tude of all interested in American finance

simply by the courage, tenacity and perse-

verance of his efforts to improve the situ-

ation. He could have retired in disgust

from the thankless struggle, leaving the

foolish people to natural punishment for

their folly. The mere fact that he

has taken an opposite course

throws a ray of hope on the

gloomy situation. The fact that he has

secured considerable Republican support for

the Springer bill augurs well. In any coun-

violence of their language and the reckless-

ness of their policy would go far to discredit

the silver men and defeat their plans. These

gentlemen seem to imagine that they can torce the world to take American silver, whether it is useful or not. They seem to be incapable of seeing anything in the uni-verse except a market for their commodity.

and the American, as represented in Con-gress, does not appear to entertain a much

In its financial article this morning the

Times says it thinks it probable that by March the situation of the United States

treasury will compel the politicians to adopt the whole of Mr. Cleveland's policy with trifling variations of detail.

In its financial article this morning the

Daily News says: "There is a more hopeful feeling. Leading financial houses, it is understood, have assured President Cleveland that a large loan could be placed here in case of need, but that an obviously indispensable preliminary was that the questions of many months in gold should be defined.

tion of repayment in gold should be defi-nitely settled. There seems to be no need

of apprehension as to the effect of such a loan on our market."

CLOSE CALL FOR PASSENGERS.

Elevated Train at Brooklyn Almos

Thrown Into the Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 31 .- An accident

on the elevated road at the terminus at

Ridgewood this afternoon. The tracks near

the depot are covered with ice where the

engines take on water, and one of the trains running into the station with more than or-

dinary speed could not be stopped, although

engine, with two cars partly filled with

passengers, rushed past the station and

there was a large piece of timber lying across the rails, which the engine encountered before it struck the bulkhead. This broke the force of the collision and saved the locomo-

tive and cars with their passengers from plunging down into the street on top of the

the brakes were applied with full force. The

to Congress.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.-The Board of

Cotton Exchange, to-day adopted resolu-

BOSTON, Jan. 31.-The Boston Chamber

will of the people respecting financial

DENVER, Col., Jan. 31.-The Rocky

Brice Confers with Cleveland. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Senator Brice TOTAL VICTIMS GIVEN AS 314 had quite an extended conference with the

jects were discussed at some length. The Ohio Senator assured the President that SEVERAL PERSONS ON THE STEAMthere was not, in his opinion, any danger ER'S LIST DID NOT SAIL ON HER. of financial conditions which would over-

BOAT OF THE ELBE.

Scene of the Accident Searched by

English Fishermen, but No Trace

of Life or Wreckage Found.

Steamship Crathie, Now at Rotterdam, Identified as the Vessel That Collided with the Elbe.

of financial conditions which would overthrow the parity between gold and silver.
Mr. Brice said that he was not disturbed
over the present situation and had seen
worse and expected to again see worse.
While the financial question was discussed,
Mr. Brice said his visit was more particularly for the purpose of presenting a Pacific railroad proposition which, he says,
is receiving considerable favor in both the
House and Senate. It is that the government sell its entire interest in the Pacific
roads, receiving the original debt and
throwing off the interest. SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT

> GERMAN VICE CONSUL'S ACCOUNT OF THE MARINE DISASTER.

How the Survivors Were Rescued in the Storm-Carl Hoffman's Pitiful Story-Americans Who Perished.

LONDON, Jan. 31.-The surviving officers of the fil-fated steamship Elbe arrived in this city to-night, but refused to discuss the accident, having been advised to say nothing until the court of inquiry calls on them for evidence. The sallors and passengers who were rescued are still at Lowesloft. It is now almost certain that only twenty persons escaped, and that the sec-ond life boat which was launched from the sinking steamer met the fate of the first. Fifteen fishing smacks which sailed over the scene of the disaster have returned to Lowesloft, and report that they saw nothing to indicate that a steamer had been lost. There was no sign of the missing life

The identity of the steamer that sunk the

numerously signed by business men and Elbe was established to-day. A dispatch from Rotterdam says: Interviews which Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, calling upon them to vote for a bill in conformity with the President's message, irrespective of party, to end apprehension and bring relief to business and agricultural interests. were held here this afternoon with Captain Gordon, of the steamer Crathle and with the second officer of that vessel, now leave no room for doubt that she was the steamship which ran into and sank the Elbe. Captain Gordan said that the Crathle, at 5:30 a, m. yesterday, was about thirtyfive miles from Waterway. The wind was north by west, a half west. It was very dark and the wind was strong. Continu ing, he said: "I stood at the bottom of the cabin staircase and was going on deck when there was a heavy shock, a crack and the water began to pour over and into the deck. I ran on deck and saw a large strange ship across the bows of the Crathie. After the collision we returned to the spot tions indorsing the recommendations of President Cleveland in his message on the where it occurred, or as near as we could make out; but we were unable to see any signs of the steamer, which we thought had proceeded on her voyage. We followed after her for some time, but lost all sight of her. We waited for two hours and then proceeded to Maaslouls. We reached there principles as set forth by President Cleve-land in his recent message, and appealed to Congress to enact legislation in conformity. yesterday and came here to-day for re-pairs, which will take five weeks." lutions indorsing the policy of President Cleveland as outlined in his recent message

pairs, which will take five weeks."

The second officer of the Crathle said that about half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when the steamer was about thirty miles from Niuewater Weig, we collided with a large steamer. There was no fog, but it was dark. It was my watch on deck and I suddenly say ahead of us three lights and I made out a steamer painted a light-color with two smokestacks, also painted light, coming toward us. It was impossible to escape collision, although ten or a dozen yards more would probably have cleared us. After we struck it, it was impossible for some time to distinguish the two ships, and our gear had to be cut. We heard no cries and there was no commotion on board the steamer so far as we knew. Immediately after the collision the other vessel showed blue and red lights. We returned the same signals, understanding that neither of us needed assistance. Our captain was below at the time I first sighted the steamer. A stoker who had Our captain was below at the time I first sighted the steamer. A stoker who had been asleep had his right ear torn off by an iron plate which was driven through the side of the Crathie. He is now in the hospital. I don't believe that the ship we collided with was the Elbe; but I did not see her name. The Crathie's bow was completely stove in, and we returned because the Crathie was not fit to proceed in a high sea."

Mr. Keller, the London manager of the North German Lloyd company, in an interview to-day said: "I have examined the plans carefully and find that the Elbe was struck right on the bulkhead partition, so that both water-tight compartments which it divided were instantly filled."

The survivors of the passengers of the Elbe will go to Southampton to-morrow and there embark for New York on board the next steamer. The crew could go to London to-morrow after having made their statements to the German vice consul. They will then be shipped to Bremen.

The agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company announces that the following persons whose names were on the Elbe's passenger list decided at the last moment to go from Bremen to Southampton direct and were not on board the Elbe when she sank:

DOMINGO FURRER,
THEODORE GEISENHAMER,
RUDOLPH NEUMANN.
LIEB MISSELEWITZ.
TWO ADULTS and TWO CHILDREN.
SCHIEFER DORMAN. ANTON FISCHER. On behalf of the Board of Trade a pre-

On behalf of the Board of Trade a pre-liminary inquiry was held here into the sinking of the Elbe. The surviving officers of that ship were questioned by the chief officer of the custom house. They said in substance: "The Elbe was proceeding on a south southwest course down the channel, steaming about fifteen knots. When about forty-five miles off Terschelling lightship, a vessel was seen approaching two and one-half points off the port bow. The vessel's course was apparently west northwest. Accourse was apparently west northwest. According to the rule of the road at sea, the vessel should have ported her helm, and passed under the Elbe's stern. Both vessels, however, kept their course and struck. The shock of the concussion was very slight."

VICE CONSUL'S STATEMENT.

When, Where and How the Collision Occurred-A Pilot's Story. LOWESCROFT, England, Jan. 31.-The following statement of the sinking of the plunged with terrific force against the bulk-head at the end of the track. Fortunately, afternoon by the German Vice Consul Harn afternoon by the German Vice Consul, Herr Bradber, and was corrected by him. The statement was made after sifting all the interviews with the survivors and crossquestioning the officers and crew and may be classed as the consensus of the officers' opinions:

> "The collision occurred forty-five miles from Merzchelling light ship. Though both the Elbe and the colliding steamer were going full steam ahead the concussion was very slight. Immediately after the collision the Elbe began to settle down stern first, her bow mounting high into the air and rendering it impossible to reach some of the boats. As everybody crowded on deck after the shock and in a state of great alarm, it was impossible for the orders of the captain, who was standing on the bridge, that the women and children should he saved first, could be obeyed. A rush was made for the boats accessible. The first boat to touch the water was immediately swamped and the passengers who had crowded into it were drowned. The second boat launched was lost sight of in the high sea which was running, but it is feared that she capsised. Into the

plunging down into the street on top of the trolley cars that are constantly standing beneath. As it was the builthead was demolished and the engine left upon the edge of the precipice just ready to topple over into the street. The passengers were thrown violently from their seats by the concussion, and many were much frightened at their Catholic Priest Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Details have been received here of the murder of Father antonio Roca, of this city, at the Anto Focasta Mining Company's settlement in Bolivia, seven miles from the Chilian frontier. The murderers were Chilians, who attempted to rob the priest, and when he resisted hacked him to pieces. The murderers were surrendered by Chili to Bolivia, and are now in jail. Bank Wrecker Sentenced. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 31.—Warren E. Putnam, ex-president of the Exeter National Bank, who was found gulity of embezzlement was to-day sentenced to five years in State's prison. His defalcations wrecked the bank.